HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1820. No. 29.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complection, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Borland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there; or probably he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3. 27—tf

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

viz.

LEE's ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthmas, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibilious Pills,
Fever and Ague Drops,
Eye Water,
Tooth Powder,
Worm-destroying Lozenges,
Tooth-ache Drops,
Corn Plaister,
Toothache Pills,
Sudcumane Pills,
Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9. 27—tf

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation, at A. D. Murphy's mills, on Haw-River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality.

It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or linen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Merino wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top; then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcells. If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2. 26—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand on Robert Eaton and John Fausette, for the sum of twenty-three dollars or there abouts, with Henry Whitted witness. The said note was draws twelve months after date, and dated some time in February, 1819. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I have received full satisfaction for the same from said Eaton.

Wm. Whitted, sen.

July 26. 25—3

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Cochran's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14. 24—tf

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorised to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820. 25

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red morocco pocket book taken out: had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

Wm. D. Ray.

Orange county, July 4.

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office. *W. D. R.*

FOR SALE,

TWO good *MILCH COWS*, which were raised in town.

Inquire of the Printer.

July 24. 25—

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON,

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clift n will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. tf—10

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.
Feb. 28, 1820. 4—6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20. 20—tf

NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

[The late English papers contain some amusing accounts of the proceedings of the coronation court of claims. This court consists of the high stewards of England, who sit judicially in the white hall of the king's palace of Westminster, to receive the petitions of persons, who by the tenures of their respective estates are bound to perform services of different kinds at the coronation. These services being the condition of the enjoyment of the estates, the claim of the services is equivalent to a claim of the continuance of the estates, by appearing to fulfil the conditions on which they were granted.—The grants of this kind being of very ancient date, many of the services have, at the present day, a ludicrous air; but they serve to add to the pomp, and in the eyes of the present generation, to the novelty of the coronation ceremony. The following description of some of the state offices claimed at coronations, is extracted from Arthur Taylor's *Glory of Regality*.] *Norfolk Herald.*

"The Hereditary Grand Almoner of England, attends at a coronation to be the distributor of alms of certain money collected in a silver dish, and of all the blue cloth upon which the king walks from the throne in Westminster hall to the door of the abbey church.—He claims as the fee of his office, the said silver dish, with a linen towel or napkin, which covers it, and a tun of good wine; but the former of these only are allowed. The office of grand almoner belongs to the barony of Bedford.

"The Chief Butler is one of the principal officers who serve at the royal feast of the coronation; out of the duties which he is to perform, we have no other account than such as may be gathered from the ceremonials. The fees which are claimed by the butler, are the best gold cup and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver, which shall be in the wine cellar after dinner.

"The Dapifer or Sewer, is the officer who brings up and arranges the dishes at a feast, a service which is performed with great ceremony at the coronation dinner of our kings.

"The office of Grand Carver seems to have been attached to the earldom of Lincoln, before that title merged in the crown by the accession of Henry IV. It was claimed by the duke of Lancaster as earl of Lincoln, at the coronation of his royal nephew Richard II. and at that of Henry IV. son of the duke of Lancaster, which was performed by John earl of Somerset, to whom the king assigned his own right of cutting and carving at the royal feast.

"The Chief Cupbearer is the lord of the manor of Great Wimondly in Hertfordshire, who claims to serve the king with the first cup that he shall drink at dinner, and to have the said cup, which is of silver gilt, as his fee.

"The office of Grand Panneter which has been some time extinct, was formerly holden with the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp in the county of Leicester. The duty of the grand pannester was "to beare the salte and the kerving knives from the pantre to the kinges dyning table;" and his fees were the saltsellers, knives and spoons, laid before the king at the coronation feast.

"The Chief Lardiner, as his title sufficiently testifies, is entrusted with the care and management of the royal larder, and of all provisions contained in it. His fees are the remainder of the beef, mutton, venison, kids, lard, and other flesh, as also fish, salt, &c. remaining in the larder after the coronation feast. The office of chief lardiner or larderer belongs to the manor of Scoulton in the county of Norfolk, called Burdeley's manor, which is holden by this service in grand sergeantry. Scoulton having passed into the family of Neville, lords Abergavenny, the office of chief lardiner is generally performed by them.

"To the manor of Ashill or Ashley, in the county or Norfolk, belonged formerly the office of Napier, the possessor of which had charge of the napery, or table linen, at the coronation dinner.

"The bishop of Durham and the bishop of Bath and Wells, claim jointly of old custom to assist or support the king in the procession; the first walking on his right hand, the latter on his left.

"The Dean and Chapter of Westminster claim for the Dean to instruct the king in the rites and ceremonies used at his coronation, and to assist the archbishop in performing divine service: also, that they should have the keeping of the regalia and coronation robes. The fees which are claimed for this service, are, robes for the Dean and his three chaplains, and sixteen ministers of the church, the royal habits which are put off in the church, the staves and bells of the canopies held over the king and queen in the church, and the cloth on which their majesties walk from the west door to the theatre or platform. In addition to these, they have sometimes claimed an ounce of gold for their chanter, and an hundred manchet loaves, with the third of a tun of wine, for their repast.

"We now proceed to the nonors of the laity; amongst whom the lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, in the county of Lincoln, is particularly distinguished by his right to perform the noble and splendid service of king's champion, the most perfect perhaps, and most striking relique of feudalism, that has come down to us from the ages chivalry. The duty of the champion is to ride into the hall where the feast of coronation is held, during dinner, mounted on one of the king's coursers, and clad in one of the king's best suits of amour; he is attended by the lord high constable and the earl marshal, and by the mouth of a herald is to proclaim a challenge to any who shall deny that the king is lawful sovereign; which being done, the king drinks to him from a gold cup, which, with its cover he receives as his fee, and also the horse, saddle, suit of armour, and furniture thereto belonging.

[It is asserted in one of the London papers, that a person has been in training ever since the death of George III. to act as champion at the approaching coronation, the health of the lord of the manor of Scrivelsby rendering it necessary to perform the duty by deputy. A long training is necessary to inure the champion to the extreme weight and cold of the amour. He begins by wearing one piece three or four hours a day, —when he can bear that, he puts on two, and so on till he can bear the whole.]

"The lord Grey de Ruthven claims to carry the king's golden spurs among the regalia, in the procession to the abbey. This service devolves upon the Lord Grey, by descent from the family of Hastings, earls of Pembroke, who performed it in ancient times.

"The lord of the manor of Worksop in Nottinghamshire, claims the service of finding a glove for the king's right hand, and of supporting his right arm while holding the sceptre royal.

"The Baronies of the Cinque Ports claim to carry over the king in his procession a canopy of cloth of gold or purple silk, with a gilt silver bell at each corner, supported by foua staves covered with silver, four barons to every staff: and to carry a like canopy in the same manner over the queen, having for their fee the canopies, bells and staves, with the privilege of dining at a table on the king's right hand.—The above service is performed by thirty-two of the barons (or free men) of the ports, habited alike in crimson satin.

"The Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London claim by prosciption that the said mayor, and twelve citizens to be chosen by them, should assist the chief butler of England in the execution of his office, or as it is expressed in their claim, "*de sevir en le office de butlership in aydment del capital butler de Angleterre;*" and that they should sit at a table next the cupboard on the left side of the hall. Also, that the lord mayor should serve the king after dinner with wine in a gold cup, and have the cup and its cover for his fee. A similar claim is preferred by the same parties for the service of the queen.

"The mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Oxford, claim by virtue of their charter to serve in the office of botelry with the citizens of London, and to have for their fee three maple cups.

"The lord of the Isle of Man, is bound by his tenure to bring two falcons to the king on the coronation day.

"The lord of the manor of Nether Blisington in Kent, claims the service of presenting to the king three maple cups on the day of his coronation.

"The lord of the manor of Heydon in the county of Essex, claims one moiety of the said manor by the service of holding the towel to the king washing before dinner, and the other moiety by the service of holding the basin and ewer; but of these services, the former only is now allowed: anciently the two moieties were commonly held by separate lords, each performing his own service.

The manor of Liston in Essex, is held by the service of making wafers for the king and queen, and bringing them up to their table; the tenant having all the instruments of silver and other metal used in making the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients and other necessaries, and liveries for himself and two men.

"The lord of the manor of Addington, (called Berdolf's manor) in the county of Surry, holds by the service of finding a man to make a mess called *gerout* in the king's kitchen, and bringing it to the table in his own person: the former part of the service is usually done by the king's master cook, as deputy to the claimant."

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Evening Post.

Tonnage Duty on French Vessels.

It will be seen by the following translation from a Paris paper of the 24th of June, that the bill which passed at the last session of congress, laying a tonnage duty on French vessels, had been taken up in the chamber of deputies and undergone a discussion.—Considerable sensation is manifested on the subject, and various suggestions are thrown out as to the best mode to be adopted to countervail its effects upon the commerce of France.

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Extract from the Constitutionel, June 24.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Mr. Casimer Perier—In addressing you now, gentlemen, my intention is not for the present to support or oppose the proposals for the budget of the navy, but merely to awaken the attention of the chamber and of the government to an event which is intimately connected with the question now under consideration. (Profound silence.) An important decision of the government of the United States has just been made known.—Should this decision, which I consider as authentic, be confirmed, it doubtless will have a most serious influence on our commercial relations, and will prove highly prejudicial to the interest of the merchants and shippers of our sea port towns. It appears certain that the American government has laid a tonnage duty of 18 dollars on French vessels entering its ports. This duty amounts to about 100 francs per ton. Such a duty, gentlemen, is equivalent to a real prohibition; it is not only destructive of all future means of commercial intercourse with the United States, but, also, it exposes to inevitable ruin the owners of shipments commenced, made, or on their way to the United States. The losses which may result from this measure ought to be attributed to those who have not made all their exertions to avert a storm which was necessarily to burst upon us, owing to the want of foresight that presided in the establishment of our relations with the several maritime trading powers, and to those who have not deigned to imitate the example of England, who has just adopted the system of reciprocity in most of her relations with the United States. The Americans have long since remonstrated against the great disparity of our custom house system towards them, and against the charges of every description to which their vessels are subjected, in our ports. It is asserted that the American government, to prove its desire of preserving profitable and amicable relations with France, has made the most conciliatory proposals, and endeavoured to establish reciprocal conditions for the commerce and navigation of both nations, representing it was impossible that a free and enlightened government should submit any longer to see its interests suffer by a series of obnoxious duties, which it had the prudence and good sense not to try on French vessels. It appears that these pacific negociations have not led to any result, and that the Americans, tired to see no satisfactory answer made to their claims, have adopted the painful resolution which I have communicated. My intention, gentlemen, is not to attempt to frighten you, but I must say, that should the government think fit to apply a suitable remedy to such a state of things, it might result in serious evils and difficult to repair. It is, however, but justice to say that, if in this circumstance, some reproaches may be attached to the French administration, the responsibility which may result from its false measures, ought to weigh on a number of respectable persons who have been consulted on this subject, and who in expressing to government their opinions, have not felt willing to be impressed with the idea, that if a few unenlightened merchants wish for a monopoly, the general interest of the trade requires liberty; and especially that government and nations demands now, (and will still more insist upon it in future,) that the first condition of the mutual exchange of commodities between them be founded on the equality and reciprocity of the arrangements they may think fit to adopt; and in order to prove how much reason and sound ideas continue to prevail over the prejudices which till now have governed the commercial world, I will mention the motion made not long since in parliament by the chief of one of the first houses in England, Mr. Baring, respecting the so much boasted of prohibitory system of that country.

The minister of the navy was telling us just now, that in order to be strong, we ought to have a navy. Yes, no doubt we ought to be strong, but we ought also to be just; and we should feel a persuasion, that in the negotiation alluded to, government will not lose sight of

this maxim, and will attempt every means compatible with our political rank, of re-establishing our commercial relations with a people, which so many recollections and interests make it a duty for us to cement more than ever. (Murmurs of approbation on the left.)

The minister of foreign relations.—I will not attempt here to establish a discussion on the principles and on the facts just now stated. This question would be so important, that before acting upon it, more certain and positive documents than those hitherto obtained, should be required. I will not even venture a positive opinion upon the question now raised, and will merely state, that some time since negotiations had been commenced between the Americans and France; my predecessor has caused them to be communicated to the French chamber of commerce. The council of manufactures and commerce has been assembled; but its deliberations have given no additional facilities for the progress of these negotiations. Government, anxious to leave nothing untried, has consulted all the chambers of commerce of France; an answer from all of them has not yet been received; but the opinion of those which have reached government, are different. However it may be, such a question is not of a nature to be discussed in this house, and no person has a right to say that in this occurrence such or such a measure ought to be pursued.

Mr. de Vittele, in opposition to Mr. Casimer Perier, said that the chamber had no right to scrutinize or to blame any act or relation of government with foreign governments, and although there might be something true in the report, he could not believe that the American government had taken so hasty a step, but contended, that should this be the fact, the French government ought to pursue a retaliatory system, the result of which would shew which of the two nations would be most affected by a cessation of intercourse.

Mr. Casimer Perier rose, and after a few remarks in reply to the minister of foreign affairs said, that he had not, as was intimated, condemned government in an absolute manner, since he had declared that the responsibility of the evils which the present state of the relations between France and the United States ought to weigh, in a great measure, on those persons who had been consulted; he said this subject was not foreign to the chamber, and that his observations were founded on his duty and his constitutional rights.

The minister of foreign affairs contended, that the chamber had no right to discuss or encroach on the views of government; the right of making treaties belonging, by the constitution, to the king alone. (And the house adjourned.)

A letter dated Paris, 26th June, received by the James Monroe, from a gentleman entitled to the greatest confidence, states, that Mr. Gallatin had a long interview with Mr. Pasquier, (minister of foreign affairs,) on the 24th; the result of which was not known.—But that it was generally believed no retaliatory measure would be adopted by the French government.

The above was received by a French house in this city yesterday from their correspondent in Paris, via Liverpool. To the politeness of one of the firm we are indebted for the translation.

A friend has favored the editors of the N. York Gazette, with the supplement to the Paris journal of the 24th of June, per James Monroe, and the petition of the merchants of Havre, to the chamber of deputies, on the subject of the late law of our congress imposing a tonnage duty, &c. on French vessels.

To the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments.

Gentlemen,

The undersigned ship-owners and merchants of this city, approach you with confidence, to assure you, how important it is to the interests of French commerce, that before the close of the present session of the chamber, effectual means should be employed to consolidate the commercial relations between France and the United States of America.

By an act of the 15th of May, the congress of the United States have imposed a duty of eighteen dollars (about 100 francs) per ton on French vessels which enter their ports; so that a vessel of 400 tons will pay 40,000 francs. This act goes into operation on the 1st of July next.

It is evident, gentlemen, that the commercial relations, as they now exist between the two countries, are in a disturbed state, and are about changing their complexion, and if measures be not adopted to conciliate the different interests, in establishing a fair equilibrium, so necessary to a course of commercial operations, we must relinquish all hope of seeing French vessels entering the ports of the United States, as the measures adopted by congress amount to a prohibition.

This measure already operates on vessels now at sea, and which will not have arrived in the United States prior to the first of July next, and their unfortunate situation is worthy of your particular attention.

The government, warned by all the chambers of commerce of the different ports, and seeing itself the injury resulting to our commerce by such a state of things, will no doubt hasten, in maintaining the dignity of France, to take such conciliatory measures as will tend to preserve on an equitable footing, our commercial relations with a nation, more a friend than rival.

Suffer us, gentlemen, to inform you, that a question of revenue, and consequently of finance, is involved in this subject, to the examination of which, you should more particularly attend.

We doubt not, you will consider the importance of this question, and recollect that the examination and conclusion ought not to be adjourned.

With this view of the subject, we hope that you will take our petition into prompt and serious consideration.

Latest from London.

By the very fast sailing packet ship James Monroe, capt. Rodgers, the editors of the New York Gazette have received files of London papers, &c. to the 29th of June, and the substance of their contents are here given.

It is stated in a Paris paper of June 25th, that "Mr. Gallatin, the ambassador of the United States of America, had yesterday a long conference with M. Pasquiere, the minister for foreign affairs.

New York papers to the 4th of June had been received in London.

At the close of the poll in Dublin, for a member of the Imperial parliament, in place of the late Mr. Grattan, Mr. Ellis had 151 votes, and Mr. Grattan, son of the deceased, 73.

The bishop of Bristol died on the 27th of June.

THE QUEEN.

The situation of the queen still continues to excite the public attention in England. The London papers are filled with debates on the subject.

In the house of commons, on the 22d of June, Mr. Wilberforce, in a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That the house has learned, with deep and unfeigned regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of public inquiry into the information laid before the two houses of parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the royal family, which was so anxiously desired by parliament and the nation.

"That this house, fully sensible of the objections which the queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishments of any points in which she might have conceived her own dignity and honor to be involved; yet, feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the house of commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion is remaining, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of parliament; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgements of the house of commons, and sparing this house the painful necessity of those public discussions, which, whatever may be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her majesty's feelings, disappointing to the hopes of parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire."

Lord A. Hamilton proposed as an amendment to the resolution:

"That all the words be omitted after these words—'that this house is fully sensible,' down to the words 'and sparing this house,' and that the following words be inserted—"that this house sensible of the objections the queen must feel at the relinquishment of any points in which her dignity and honor are involved, is of opinion, that the insertion of her majesty's name in the lithurgy, would under all circumstances of the case, be the most expedient and most effectual mode of sparing this house," &c.

After a long debate, in which lord Castlereagh bore a conspicuous part, the number were—for the original motion 391. Against it 124.—Majority 267.

A committee was appointed to carry the address to the queen.

In the house on the 24th, the queen's answer to the address was read, as follows:

"I am bound to receive with gratitude, every attempt on the part of the house of commons, to interpose its high mediation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself.—And with perfect truth I can declare that an entire reconcilement of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honor and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions. It shows the house of commons to be the faithful representatives of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candor, and their sense of honor, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question, whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone.

"As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference, and if possible without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority: but, as an accused and injured queen, I owe it to the king, to myself, and to all my fellow subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

In the house of lords the 26th, lord Dacre rose with a petition in his hand from the queen, praying that their lordships should not enter into the proposed inquiry respecting her conduct, intended to be submitted to a secret committee of that house, until she had procured from the continent such witnesses as were deemed requisite for her defence in any charge that may be alleged against her character and honour. She further prayed that she might be heard by counsel. This was agreed to, and Mr. Brougham and Denman were called in. They severally addressed the house, with a view to induce it to suspend proceedings for two months, but without effect. Lord Castlereagh observed, that the fate of the negotiation had left no other alternative except, "to prosecute, as speedily as possible, that inquiry which had been so long retarded."

On the 27th a motion was made by earl Grey, to discharge the order for the meeting of the committee of secrecy, which was negatived by a large majority.

At 12 o'clock on the 27th, the select and secret committee appointed by the house of lords to examine the papers referred to by the king regarding the queen's conduct abroad, assembled.—They were all present except the duke of Wellington, the marquis of Lansdowne, and the lord Chancellor.

The committee first met in lord Shaftsbury's private room, on the first floor story, amongst the apartments of the lord's officers, and no person was allowed to remain in the passages.—The committee then went to the robing room, and finally removed to the old house of lords, as the most commodious apartment, and as the farthest removed from interruption. The usher of the black rod, Sir T. Tyrwitt, and other officers of the house, were stationed in various parts, and suffered no person to approach the committee room. During the sitting of the committee, Messrs. Brougham and Denman attended officially, as the queen's law officers, and presented a letter addressed by her majesty to the committee. This letter, it is believed, was a protest upon the part of her majesty against a proceeding which may prove fatal to her honor, unless she were permitted to offer evidence sufficient to repel the allegations that were urged against her. No answer was returned by the committee, and Messrs. Brougham and Denman having waited for a considerable length of time at length withdrew.

The Morning Chronicle observes—"Should a bill against the queen be introduced into the house of lords, her majesty's counsel, in consequence of their being members of the house of commons, cannot be permitted to conduct her case in the upper house. We are enabled to state, however, that Mr. Brougham has signified his intention of resigning his seat in the commons, in order to be qualified to plead her majesty's cause in the house of peers. The queen has been graciously pleased to accept of this offer, and to express her acknowledgements for such a voluntary sacrifice to her interest, on the part of Mr. Brougham. The witnesses against her majesty are so numerous, and the evidence of such a nature, that she will have to bring over many persons from the continent, to disprove the allegations laid to her charge."

Paris, June 24.

Gen. Grouchy, who has received the royal permission to return to France, has just landed at Havre from the United States.

Liverpool, June 30.

THE QUEEN.

Instead of giving our usual comments, we are obliged to devote this portion of the paper to an abridgement of the debates in parliament relative to the interesting situation of her majesty, which took place on Monday last.

In the house of lords, lord Dacre brought a petition from the queen. Her majesty complained, not only of the mode adopted with regard to a secret committee, but of the injurious effects which any partial decision of their lordships must have upon the case. She prayed to be-heard by her counsel at their lordships' bar. After some discussion, the petition was received, and read by the reading clerk at the table, as follows:

"To the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"CAROLINE R.—The Queen, having been informed that the proceedings are about to be instituted against her in the house of lords, feels it necessary to approach your lordships as a petitioner and a fellow subject. She is advised that, according to the forms of your lordships' house, no other mode of communication is permitted.

"Now, as at all times, she declares her perfect readiness to meet every charge affecting her honor; and she challenges the most complete investigation of her conduct: but she protests, in the first place, against any secret inquiry; and, if the house of lords should, notwithstanding, persist in a proceeding so contrary to every principle of justice and of law, she must, in the next place, declare, that even from such an unconstitutional course she can have nothing to apprehend; unless it be instituted before the arrival of those witnesses whom she will summon immediately, to expose the whole of the machinations against her. She is anxious that there should now be no delay whatever in finishing the inquiry; and none shall be occasioned by her majesty. But the queen cannot suppose that the house of lords will commit so crying an injustice as to authorise a secret examination of her conduct, in the absence of herself and her counsel; while her defence must obviously rest upon evidence which for some weeks cannot reach this country. The instant that it arrives, she will intreat the house of lords to proceed in any way they may think consistent with the ends of justice; but, in the mean time, and before the first step is taken, her majesty desires to be heard, by her counsel, at your lordships' bar, this day, upon the subject matter of this petition."

The petition having been received, lord Dacre moved that her majesty's counsel be called in, which was agreed to; and, in a few minutes, Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman appeared at the bar.

Mr. Brougham, after some preliminary observations, said her majesty desired no delay, no procrastination: for she felt guiltless herself, and knew their lordships would be just. The only pause she required was, lest, not only the forms of law should be violated, but even the principles of justice be frustrated. The queen wished for an interval of time to obtain those witnesses who would confront, and, he trusted, confound her accusers. The more innocent her majesty was, the more necessary was it that she should have those witnesses who could substantiate that innocence. Without knowing more than what had already been the subject of discussion in the two houses of parliament, he was aware that one of these witnesses, who had given evidence respecting her, was a domestic who had been dismissed from her service in consequence of taking 400 Napoleons from her bureau. Out of two or three witnesses who could speak to the fact, one luckily happened to be at no greater distance than Rouen; he was a British naval officer, who had fought and bled in the service of his country. No Italian spy or Hanoverian baron. This would cast a suspicion on the nature of the evidence generally, and he had been told it was in her majesty's power to bring proofs of the infamous character of most of her accusers in the same way. Would their lordships, as her future judges, compel him, as her majesty's counsel, to enter into this case under these disadvantages, and without knowing more of the nature of the case? He did not solicit any delay. Had he done so, he should be obliged to retract it immediately by her majesty's command. He only insisted on the propriety of protracting the commencement of the proposed inquiry or trial.

By the votes of both houses of parliament, it was right for him to assume that their lordships would be called on to determine upon a charge which had been admitted by one branch of the legislature to be fraught with discredit and dishonor to the royal and illustrious individual accused, injurious to the interests and dignity of the crown, and pregnant with the most serious danger to this country. Upon such a confession as this from that branch of the legislature, he thought himself fully authorized in calling for a delay of two short months to prevent their lordships' house being sullied by the commission of a legal murder on the first character of the nation.

Mr. Denman followed in support of the arguments already adduced by Mr. Brougham. Lord Liverpool then put off the meeting of the secret committee until Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

June 26.

Lord Castlereagh, after some preliminary observations, moved that the consideration of the subject relative to the queen should be postponed till Thursday se'night when he should submit a motion, founded on her majesty's answer to the resolution of the house. He also moved that the further debate on his majesty's message be adjourned to Friday week. The ground of the noble lord's postponement, is to give opportunity to the lords, in the interim, to determine upon the mode of proceeding to be adopted in that house, which might serve as a guide to the commons. Mr. Brougham received with gratification, the offer of an open inquiry—which he said, was the earnest wish of the queen. Mr. Western moved as an amendment to the noble lord's motion of postponement, that the question should be postponed to "that day six months," the parliamentary phrase for getting rid of a question altogether. Mr. Wilberforce, in the course of his speech, said, that in voting for the postponement as submitted by lord Castlereagh, he did not pledge himself to support an inquiry into the papers which contained the charges. The debate continued with spirit and energy till half past eleven, when the house divided, and lord Castlereagh's proposition for putting off to Friday se'night, the consideration of the king's message, was carried in preference to Mr. Western's amendment by a majority of 195 to 100.

Twenty guineas to see the king!

Preparations are now carrying on in Westminster hall, London, for the coronation of the king. Arrangements are making to suspend magnificent chandeliers from the roof, and next week the building at the extremity of the hall, in which the courts of chancery and king's bench are held, will be taken down, to afford the additional space for the ceremony. We trust, in the reconstruction of those courts, more attention will be paid to the accommodation of suiters and the public. The court of king's bench will sit next term in sergeant's inn. The prices given to secure views of the ceremony in August, surpass those of previous occasions. The front of a house in Great George street, which faces the grand entrance into Westminster abbey, is let for the occasion for 2000*l*.—The neighboring house is fixed at 2500*l*—and it is calculated that 8000*l* may be made of the double fronted house forming the corner of new palace yard, and the line with Parliament street. The space of ground now formed into squares, or cultivated plats, is far more extensive than at the coronation of George the III. and the ground is letting at *eight guineas a foot!* Ten, fifteen and twenty guineas have been offered for seats.

Awful instance of sudden death.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Sterling, coroner for Middlesex, at the Union tavern, John street, Oxford street, on the body of a clergyman, 73 years of age, who resided in the same street, and was the incumbent of a living in Norfolk of 400*l*. per annum. The deceased on Tuesday evening last, was accosted by a frail fair one, in Oxford street, and was induced to accompany her to a house in Adam and Eve court, where, shortly after being ushered into an apartment, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and almost instantly expired. The Jury returned a verdict of—"Died by the visitation of God."

LATE FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Smith, of the Solon, left Cronstadt on the 8th of June, and has brought dispatches for government, from the American minister at St. Petersburg, who was about to embark for home.

A Russian fleet of five sail of the line and some smaller vessels, fitting out at Cronstadt, had hauled out from the Mole; another fleet was fitting out at Archangel, but their destination was not known. There was no political news.

Captain S. was at St. Petersburg the latter part of May, and witnessed a review of 40,000 fine troops, by the emperor Alexander.

ALI PACHA.

The paramount authority of the Grand Seigneur was never more seriously threatened than it has been by Ali Pacha, the active and courageous Bey of Egypt. He has not alone thrown off allegiance to the Sublime Porte, by an open declaration of independence, but has declared war, and has organised a powerful force against the Turkish dynasty; he has even gone so far as to send his spies into Constantinople, and attempt to assassinate the ministers of the sultan who were hostile to his projects. Very few Mussulmen chiefs have possessed the character and enterprise of Ali Pacha. Bold, active and enterprising, with a strong mind, well cultivated, and great energy, he has thrown off those restrictions imposed by the Moslem faith and immemorial custom, and has drawn around him Christians of talents and enterprise. He has adopted improved modes of warfare, and of internal improvement; he has completed the canal of Ramanich, on which he em-

ployed 30,000 men, and which gives great facility to the commerce of Cairo and the Nile, and has increased and disciplined his army of Mamelukes. The Grand Seigneur is preparing an army to attack him, but it is a mere effort; for such is the precarious state of the Turkish relations with Russia, that, if their force is withdrawn from the frontiers, or much towards Egypt, it would be the signal of attack from the Muscovites. Ali Pacha possesses the key not only to the Nile, but to the Red sea, and has a check upon all the caravans and pilgrims bound to Mecca; his position is, therefore, calculated to create great uneasiness at the Porte, because the usual appeals to the fanaticisms of Musselmen have proved unavailing. Russia, no doubt, is the friend and ally of Ali Pacha, and furnishes means and advice; besides, it appears, by European papers, that Russia is negotiating for a loan of one hundred millions of roubles. We shall not be surprised if the long meditated attack on Turkey should be near at hand. *National Advocate.*

Antwerp, June 19.

Letters from Epire inform that the four Pachas, sent by the Grand Seignor against the celebrated Ali Pacha of Janina, instead of opposing him, have joined their forces to his and are now marching against Constantinople at the head of 80,000 men.

[Per the Georgiana, capt. Chamberlaine.]

St. Thomas, August 4.

The news from Angostura is as late as the 18th of July.—Gen. Morillo had sent a flag of truce from Caracas with a communication to the sovereign congress of Columbia, to which he gives the title of "Most Serene Highness," to know whether that body would receive commissioners to treat upon a suspension of arms, &c. until the cortes should assemble to deliberate on the affairs of the provinces. The answer, or rather decree of the congress, sent to Morillo, was, in substance, as follows:—"That they would with pleasure receive all the propositions which the Spanish government might communicate, provided they should have for their basis the sovereignty and independence of Columbia, and that they would not admit of any that should deviate from this principle, so often proclaimed by the government and the people of the republic."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 23.

Wm. Norwood, esq. of this county, has been appointed by the governor and council a judge of the Superior Court, in the place of the hon. A. D. Murphy, resigned.

The Fall Circuit.—The judges of the superior court have agreed upon the following arrangement for the fall circuit, viz.

Edenton,	Judge Mangum,
Newbern,	Donnell,
Wilmington,	Norwood,
Raleigh,	Daniel,
Hillsborough,	Paxton,
Morganton,	Nash.

WM. HILL, Sec'y.

Aug. 17, 1820.

The convention of the state of Missouri have decided that the permanent seat of government, after the year 1826, shall be on the Missouri river, at or near the Osage: for the present it is to remain at St. Louis.

The name proposed for the new capital is Missouriopolis, signifying the *City of Missouri:* a compound of the Indian name of the state, and the Greek word for *city*.

The legislature of Tennessee has passed an act to establish a State Bank, with a capital of one million of dollars, "for the purpose of relieving the distresses of the community and improving the revenue of the state." It provides for the appointment of agents in the different states, and the funds are to be loaned out in sums not exceeding five hundred dollars.

The legislature of that state has also passed a law "to prevent a sacrifice of real estate and for other purposes;" in which it is provided, that any debtor, whose interest in any real estate or slave shall be sold under execution, may redeem the same at any time within two years, by paying the principal money bid at such sale, with ten per cent. interest. It also provides, that any bona fide creditor of such person shall have the same privilege, upon crediting the said debtor ten per cent. or more upon the amount bid at the execution sale; unless the purchaser shall secure to be paid within six months to such bona fide creditor the sum proposed to be advanced by him on the bid at said sale. If the purchaser also be a bona fide creditor, he can either credit the debtor with the amount proposed to be advanced, or surrender the property to the person offering to make the advance. Any other bona fide creditor can obtain the property by paying the amount previously given, and making another allowance of ten per cent. to the debtor.

The seat of government for Indiana is fixed at the mouth of Fall creek, where it is forty yards wide, on fractional sections 2 and 11, and on whole sections 1 and 12, in township 15 north, and range 3 east. *St. Louis Enq.*

The important instrument, the Constitution of the State of Missouri, was finished on Monday the 17th instant, engrossed on parchment on Tuesday, and will be signed in the afternoon of this day. It is ordered to be printed in English and French, and will be published in this paper without the least delay.

A national salute, fired by the St. Louis Guards, will announce the time of its signature.

The members will set out for their homes in the course of to-morrow, and will carry with them the respects of our fellow citizens for their personal deportment while among us, and the gratitude of the public for the liberal and enlightened constitution which they have presented to their country.

St. Louis Enq. July 19.

Great mortality in the American Colony on the African Coast.

The astonishing mortality that has visited our infant colony at Sierra Leone on the coast of Africa, (if the account may be relied on, and we have no reason to doubt it,) must be a subject of extreme regret, not only to the humane and philanthropic projectors of that asylum for the manumitted African, but to the nation at large. This affliction, however, should not discourage those disposed to persevere in the plan; the English, on the same soil, have been completely successful, and have never met with any serious obstacles from the insalubrity of the climate; on the contrary, that part of the African coast alluded to has always been represented as favourable to European constitutions, and, of course, not very uncongenial to those born in the United States. The country bordering on the sea is mountaneous, covered with palm and other trees, and presents to the eye a perpetual verdure. *Washington Gaz.*

From Havre.—The following is an extract of a letter dated June 23d, received via Liverpool.

"The Nimrod got into dock on the 20th inst. and brought the first news of the passage of the bill laying a *Tonnage Duty* on French vessels. The intelligence has caused a very great sensation here. The chamber of commerce despatched a messenger last night to the king, recommending him to lay a duty of one hundred francs per ton on American vessels, and to prohibit the introduction of American cotton into France *in any way*.

Extract of a letter from one of the commissioners of public works, dated

Money's, near Greenville, July 29, 1820.

"We have set every thing in operation on the mountain. After getting all our workmen housed, we commenced on the road on Monday, the 17th, with about five hundred men; and they have already made a good impression on it. Those who have visited us, have expressed their admiration at the extent of road already cut. The rise in our road is so gentle, that the heaviest loaded waggons may pass down without locking. The angle is no where more than five degrees, and this angle continues but a short distance: the rest of the road is less than four degrees. The course we have taken, brings us through the mountains in eight miles, and we then strike into the fine road between the Enoree and Tyger rivers. The distance from Green river to Columbia, will be lessened seventeen miles, and be reduced to 126 miles; making the whole distance from Columbia to Ashville, (in Buncombe county) 158 miles.—The whole mountain road is now laid out, and it has been no small labour. I have no doubt but that we shall complete the road before the 15th of October."

The enterprise announced in the following notification, appears to be one of considerable interest and importance for the practitioners and students of medicine throughout the United States. We scarcely need suggest, that the eminent professors selected to conduct it, are signally qualified to perform the task in the best manner.

Thomas Dobson and Son, are preparing for the press, Modern Medical Classics—selected and revised by Philip S. Physick, M. D. professor of anatomy, and N. Chapman, M. D. professor of the institutes and practice of medicine, and clinical practice, in the university of Pennsylvania.

In explanation of their design, the publishers deem it sufficient to state, that with a view of supplying the deficiency of medical books, which has become a subject of general complaint with the profession, they propose, under the above title, to reprint the best recent works, on the different branches of medicine, and especially of a practical nature, in a style of uniformity, like the collections of the poets, essayists, &c.

As to the extent of their plan, they cannot, at present, precisely determine. But should it be adequately encouraged, they will proceed with it, from time to time, so as to keep up with the progress of medical literature, taking care not to impose on their patrons any work of doubtful merit, or to oppress them with an inconvenient weight of expense. Of this, they promise positively, that the works shall be afforded at a very reduced rate, nearly one half of the ordinary price, and without any want of neatness in the mechanical execution.

It is proposed that the series shall commence with Dr. Armstrong, on Typhus Fever, Common Continued Fever, and Inflammatory Diseases, &c.; and Dr. Johnson, on the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions, from the last editions of both works. To go to press immediately, and to be followed by other works by the same authors.

Poulsons' Am. Daily Adv.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 22d June.

"Our countrymen Fairman and Perkins, have connected themselves with the celebrated Heath, and are doing extremely well.—Perkins has been presented with three medals, by his R. H. the duke of Sussex, in the name of the society, for "the encouragement of the Fine Arts, useful inventions, &c., for his Ship Pump, Fire Engine, &c."

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, (August 9,) an extraordinary meteor appeared in the eastern quarter of the hemisphere. A train of light burst forth as if shooting out from a centre, first to the north and then to the south, apparently about a yard on each side. It quickly extended itself both north and south, until it formed a parallel line of about forty or fifty feet in length, having the appearance of a long pole, and remained stationary near two minutes, when it very gradually disappeared. It was seen in the direction of the milky way. [*Freeman's Journal.*

With regard to the unhappy instance of suicide, committed at Fell's Point, by a youth of 11 years of age—we deem it proper to state, "That a number of boys had assembled for the purpose of exhibiting a mock execution; boys who had probably attended the execution of Hutton and Hull. The unhappy youth who personated one of those culprits, stood upon a pile of stones, with one end of a rope round his neck and the other attached to a beam. We further understand, that one or more of his boyish spectators acted the part of a divine—while the unfortunate youth was standing in this situation, his comrades removed the stones which formed the pedestal, and alarmed by the struggles of the expiring youth, ran away and left him to die the martyr of their own folly. [*Baltimore Chronicle.*

From the Piqua (Ohio) Gazette.

A writer in the New York Daily Advertiser, under the signature of "*A Friend to the Navy,*" in reference to the naming of the ship of the line lately launched in that city, states that the word Ohio, as understood by the Indians, signified War river, or Bloody river, the Indians having, in former times, fought many bloody battles in canoes on it. To persons acquainted with the habits of the natives, it is unnecessary to observe that they never had any battles on water; there might have been accidental meetings of this sort, but no other.

The Shawanese, Delawares, and Wyandots, inhabited the Ohio country when the whites first visited it. The Ohio river was called by the Wyandots O-hezuh, meaning something noble or great. The Shawanese name was Kis-ke-pi-la-se-pe, from Kis-ke-pi-la, an eagle, and se-pe, a river. Either of these appellatives will be truly in character, so that the name conferred on the noble ship, the Ohio, seems to have been singularly proper.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Indian Agent.

Upper Piqua, July 12, 1820.

Manufactures.—It is stated, that in the single article of *nails*, a man will accomplish as much in one day by machinery, as could have been by 200 men 50 years ago.

Bellefonte, Centre Cy. Penn. July 29.

A CURIOUS FACT.

A large Black Snake was killed near this town which measured *eleven feet nine inches*. It was first noticed by a slight crack which it made with its tail, not unlike the cracking of a horse-whip, and appeared to be in great agony, jumping up from the ground, twisting, coiling, &c. After it was killed, this was accounted for satisfactorily. Out of its mouth the tail of another snake was observed to be sticking; on pulling it out, it actually measured *five feet three inches*. This was the cause of the uneasiness in the living snake; having no doubt been partly strangled by its large mouthful. This great snake was long the terror of the cow-hunters in the neighbourhood of the place where it was killed, and it no doubt would have continued so for a long time, had it not been for its voraciousness, which prevented it from running—It was fleeter than any horse, and bid defiance to the puny efforts of man to overtake it.

A Hint to Farmers.—For three or four years past Hemp and Canary seed have sold, on an average, at five and six dollars per bushel, in this city; and within the last twelve months the last mentioned seed (Canary) has been sold as high as twelve dollars per bushel. The above seeds are as easily raised in this country as wheat—why then should we depend on Europe for our supply, while wheat is selling for seventy cents per bushel? *N. Y. Evening Post.*

From Silliman's Journal.

Curious fact respecting Animal Poison.

It seems highly probable, that an infuriated serpent will secrete the poisonous fluid much more promptly than when in a placid state.—And it is no doubt equally true that many animals, which under ordinary circumstances are perfectly innoxious, become armed with a salivous poison when infuriated: a truly inexplicable phenomenon. Man himself becomes somewhat poisonous when highly excited by anger. Dr. S. Brown informed me that he has had patients under his care, who had been bitten in personal combats, and whose wounds exhibited every symptom of poison, pertinaciously resisting the ordinary modes of cure—but in these cases, the deleterious fluid is the saliva (but it has been supposed that fragments of the tartar from the teeth remaining in the wound, were the cause of the apparent poison) whereas in the serpent, as is well known, it is a peculiar secretion deposited in its proper recepient cavity.

The Rev. Mr. P. Fisk, a missionary from this country to Jerusalem, has written to the missionary society at Savannah, that the population of Smyrna varies from 100,000 to 160,000 souls. The majority are Turks—the remainder are Greeks, Arminians, Europeans, and from 10 to 15,000 Jews.

There are a number of Greek schools in Smyrna, and at Haivals, on the continent not far north of Smyrna, there is a kind of Greek college, with 200 scholars. On Scio there is still a larger college; and that many things indicate an improving state of affairs among the Greeks.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

August 3, 1820.

It having been represented to this office, that the news-paper mail is frequently carried outside, instead of inside the stages, to the great injury of newspapers contained therein:—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, on information being given to this office of such a practice being pursued by any contractor for carrying the mail, or by the persons employed by him, the penalty annexed to such a violation of the rules of this office will be rigidly enforced in every case. And, for the information of the public, and to put the contractors on their guard, the following article contained in every contract made with this department, is now published.

"9. That, when the said mail goes by a stage waggon, it shall invariably be carried within the body of a comfortable stage, for the accommodation of at least seven travellers; and when it is carried on horseback, it shall be covered securely, with an oil cloth or bear-skin, against rain or snow, under a penalty of ____ dollars, for each time the mail is wet without such covering; and that when it stops at night, it shall be put in a secure place and there be locked up.

"A penalty of one dollar shall be incurred for every mile in which the mail, when conveyed by stage, shall be carried out of the body of the carriage above described."

☞The printers of the U. States generally will probably serve their own interest, as well as that of the public, by republishing the above.

Fairfield, July 24, 1820.

Died, at Weston, (Connecticut) on Wednesday the 19th inst. Mr. Bradley Treadwell, after a short illness of five days, aged 34 years, who manifested the utmost composure and resignation to the will of Heaven. Though seized with the most violent and cutting pains, not a murmur was heard, nor a complaint uttered in all his illness; perfectly possessed of his reason till death; and with the utmost composure and confidence, in his dying moments, declared that death had no sting, and knew that his Redeemer liveth; that he felt all glorious within, and left this world with a sure and certain expectation of arriving at the city of his God. He died greatly lamented, and will be long remembered by his acquaintance.

The circumstances of his death were truly extraordinary. On the morning of the 19th, he gave the parting hand to all present. When all supposed he was dead, the neighbors were sent for, to lay him out. About four hours after the suspension of life, when they were just about to proceed to lay him out, he was observed to have a small motion in his breast, which surprised the by-standers, and soon increased signs of life began to appear—when one present spoke to him, whom he attempted to answer by making a faint, inarticulate noise, which again terribly surprised them; he then suddenly, as from a sleep, arose in his bed, and sat up. The first words he uttured were, "I have seen glorious things since I have been gone—[which was about four hours.] It appears to me I have been gone four or five days. I have seen the New Jerusalem, with all its inhabitable beauties, and heard the sweet music of the angels. I have seen and drank of the waters of life, which have cured me. My conductor told me, I must return for a small space, and tell my friends and neighbors to prepare to meet me in that happy place." He continued to comfort and exhort all present, the remainder of his time, with great earnestness, which was about four or five hours. He also said, "I saw and heard the weeping of my friends, from beyond the mountains, and heard it echo and re-echo; and was told by my conductor to tell them not to mourn for me, but for themselves." He continued in this state till he expired, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

The above and foregoing was communicated to the subscriber, by a person who was present at the time, and whose veracity may be relied on, with many other unexceptionable witnesses.

SETH HALL.

MASONIC.

Brother David Vinton will deliver a discourse before Eagle Lodge, No. 71, in the church, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

Thomas Thompson,
Secretary pro tem.

P. S. The brethren are requested to meet at the Lodge room at 2 o'clock.

Hillsborough, Aug. 22.

Committed to the Jail of Guilford County,

TWO NEGROES, one man and one woman The man says his name is *EDWARD BEDFORD*, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Samons, of Cashaw district, S. Carolina. Said negro is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and about thirty-six years of age; has a black cloth coat and pantaloons of the same, two shirts, two pair cotton pantaloons and a fur hat. The woman is of low stature, inclining to be fleshy; had on when committed a black cotton habit, and has one other with her of the same kind. She calls her name *BETSEY*, and says she belongs to a man by the same of Man, a negro trader; her former master was Coleman, of Halifax county.

The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away.

James Dunning, *Jailor.*

August 18, 1820. 29—4w

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand, at my black-smith's shop, six miles south-east of Hillsborough, five or six

WAGGONS,

well finished off for the road, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Wm. N. Pratt.

Orange county, Aug. 14. 28—3w

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, an apprentice by the name of JOHN TOLLAR. Had on when he went away a shirt and pair of trowsers, and a wool hat; he is about fourteen years of age, and has dark blue eyes. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

David Riggs.

Orange county, Aug. 10. 28—3w

GENTLEMEN are requested not to kill a belled Buzzard, which is ranging about this neighbourhood. It was belled at Yankee Hall in May last.

Wm. W. Hall.

Orange county, Aug. 11.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

June 7. 18—tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

From the Northern Whig.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

The war had ceased—its iron sound
No more rung startling on the air—
The dead lay weltering on the ground,
And he was left to perish there.
Hush'd was the trumpet's stirring tone,
Whilst feebly rose the hollow moan
Of agonized despair,
As pain convulsed each quiv'ring limb,
When life was waxing faint and dim.

Oh think ye not that as he lay
Upon the field his life-blood wet,
His fancy wander'd fast away
To those the heart can ne'er forget?
Oh think ye not he thought of those
That shared the joys—that shared the woes
Which on earth's solitude he met—
And twined the ties around his heart
Which joys nor woe could rend apart?

He did—and blame him not that tears
Burst from him in that painful hour,
Thinking on all which life endears,
And checks affliction's baleful power—
On early childhood's promised bliss—
On early love's delightful kiss,
And beauty's Eden flower—
On all the lovely scenes which gleam
Brightly upon hope's fairy dream.

Alas, his dream passed darkly on,
Its fairest tints enrobed in night—
Life early promise too, was gone,
Though brilliant as the morning's light—
And there he lay—the lonely one—
His race of honour quickly run,
And death before his sight—
The clay-cold earth his place of rest,
And he must wither on her breast.

And if it be, that as he gazed
Upon the blue and star-lit sky,
His nerveless arm was feebly raised,
And fond regret was in his eye—
Oh if he longer wish'd to stay
Along life's wild and thorny way,
And thought 'twas hard to die—
Forgive the wish—for canst thou tell
The anguish of life's last farewell?

Not such his feelings, when the morn
Broke on the battle's bright array—
Then, full of hope and martial scorn,
He dash'd undaunted in the fray—
And as the drum's awakening roll
Diffused a rapture through his soul,
He blessed the happy day—
The wish'd-for day that was to see
His sword illumed with victory!

Deceitful hope!—behold him now—
The red drops on his snowy plume,
The death-damps gathering on his brow,
Those dark forerunners of the tomb—
Oh! were his gentle mother there
How would her moaning rend the air.

* * * * * * * FLORIO.

From the Reading Journal.

INTEMPERANCE.

Foul demon! curse o' human race!
Thy palsied hand and bloated face,
Thy ghastly form and reeling pace,
Na' foul detraction!
Prove but a wee-wee skinklin trace
O' hell's dread faction.

Fiend, as thou art, why tempt the brave?
Shall Freedom's sons turn willing slave?
Thou bring'st to ruin's early grave
Unconscious worth;
Hurl'd to despair, they eager crave
A' kindred earth.

Why seek the cot whence comfort flows?
Where innocence and health disclose
Primeval happiness, that knows
No base alloy:
Deal but to these untasted woes,
An' peace destroy.

Precursor of life's dreaded ills,
Gout, cholic, cramp—thy breath distills
The fœtid vapours of a thousand rills
O' dissipation;
An' wi' a gloomy horror fills
A whole creation.

Monster, begone! thou rack'st the soul!
Damn'd is thy pleasure-teeming bowl;
Poison in deadly torrents roll
'Neath nectar'd surface!
Death's fatal shafts alone control,
Thy steadfast purpose. GREVILLE.

From the New-Hampshire Centinel.

CUSTOMS OF THE NATIVES OF THE FEGEE ISLANDS.

In the last Atheneum, we find an interesting article extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine, relating to some of the superstitious customs of the natives of these islands, situate in the South Pacific Ocean, in latitude about 31 degrees, longitude about 174 degrees west. The writer received his information from capt. Siddons, in 1815, who had been in a brig to these islands to procure a freight of sandal wood, a valuable article, said to be worth 80*l.* per ton. Capt. Siddons spent several years among them, had an estate there, and acquired a degree of power over the natives. The writer informs that his statements are fully corroborated by others.

A plurality of wives is usual with the chiefs, or men of importance, as some have five or six. When a chief dies, one or more of his wives are strangled at his funeral. At one of these ceremonies, captain S. was present.—The corpse, rolled in a kind of cloth manufactured on the island, was conveyed to the door of a caloo or priest (an order of men supposed to foretel futu[illegible] and placed on the ground[illegible] feet towards the door of the house; here it was immediately surrounded by the multitude. A woman was seated at the head, holding in her hand a powder puff, with which she continually strewed over the face of the corpse a kind of black powder. At length a shout of the multitude attracted attention; it announced the approach of the principal wife of the deceased, who presently appeared, accompanied by friends of her sex. She appeared serious, but not dejected; she advanced to the body, kissed it, and then retreated about twenty steps, keeping her face towards it. The widow placed herself upon the lap of a female, when several others attempted to kiss her, but she repelled them scornfully. "The woman upon whose lap she sat, then put one of her hands on the back part of the head of the widow and the other on her mouth; a man suddenly placed a cord upon her neck, and six men immediately took hold of it, three at each end, and pulled with all their force." Not the least struggle was observed. Captain S. was anxious to know what would be done with the dead bodies, but was only able to see them placed by the side of each other in the house of the priest, with whom the final part of the ceremony was kept a secret.

Captain S. was acquainted with another instance of the same kind. A fine young chief, who had engaged to furnish him with a cargo of sandal wood, died before accomplishing his engagement. Captain S. called on the mother of the chief, and in compliance with the custom of the country, requested to visit and speak to the dead body. On entering the room with the mother, he took hold of the hand of the deceased and said —"I see, Riceammong, what has happened to you; you are dead, and have left us: you know the agreement that existed between us, that you were to procure me a freight of sandal wood, which I have already paid you for, and which I have not received; what is to be done in this business, Riceammong?" The mother answered, "Yes, I recollect the agreement, and I will take care that it shall be fulfilled." The mother was anxious to save the principal wife from the cruel death that superstition required, and proposed to captain S., who had the authority of a chief, that he should bring to the place of the funeral a valuable present, hold it up in his hands, sink upon his knees, and pronounce, *I beg the life of this woman.* This demand would entitle a chief to the life of the intended victim. Captain S. ran to his boat, pulled on board thirty miles, returned with a large whale tooth, of greater value than gold, in the view of the inhabitants; but he was too late: the caloo, hearing of the intended ransom, had hastened the ceremony, and the widow of Riceammong was strangled by the cord fifteen minutes before he arrived.

EMPLOYMENT.

I do not recollect any period when so many persons were without employment as the present. These are not mechanics or farmers, but clerks, gentlemen and professional characters. In the choice of pursuits it is very evident that great errors have been committed. Although we are called a young country, and are actually young in government, yet we are old in habits and institutions; and in these we may be called a mere branch of the mother country, speaking the same language and pursuing the same course as our ancestors have done centuries ago. The great resources of this country, are the active springs of commerce, which induced many of the earlier settlers to become merchants; and such has been the success of our policy, that more persons have embarked in commerce than could possibly succeed. A few merchants have, it is true, made great fortunes, and this has led many others to try the experiment with the same view; hence we have double the number we require. Professional men have also increased in a ratio not called for by the extent of population, and thus do we account for so many persons who are idle, and have not the capacity to earn their living. Two great branches of national industry have been neglected, viz. agriculture and manufactures, or, in other words, farmers and mechanics. Heads of families, in selecting pursuits for their children, have been heretofore governed by a false pride, the effects of which are now severely felt. They have, with a laudable spirit, endeavoured to give their children a good education, which is beneficial, whatever may be their future calling; but, in the avidity of gain, or in pursuance of what is miscalled a genteel profession, they make their children clerks, merchants, lawyers and physicians, and the consequence is, that we are overstocked with them. These genteel professions produce nothing; men are idle, their families and themselves in want—while the shoemaker, taylor, blacksmith, carpenter and mason, have sufficient work to do, not only to support their families, but to lay up something for a future day. This charm must be broken—men must consider the mechanic arts as genteel, and parents must bind their sons to trades instead of making gentlemen of them.

The pursuits of agriculture are equally neglected. Our country abounds in rich and unimproved lands, and thousands of acres are selling for a mere trifle. Snug farms of one hundred acres and upwards, can be every where purchased for a small sum, and young men, with industry, economy and perseverance, may make a comfortable living out of them. Their farms can produce all the essentials of life, and luxuries they must forego. It is useless to cry out against the times, without an effort is made to lighten our burdens. I fear the times will grow worse, and this epoch must be expected and be prepared for, by giving a spur to industry, and every encouragement to economy. We can produce every thing which our wants require, and men who are pursuing losing games in hopes that the times may mend, had better stop at once and change their pursuits. Many persons who are unemployed in cities, would find it to their interest to remove to the country and try a different pursuit.

[*National Advocate.*

THE DEVIL.

The Carlisle (Pa.) Republican announces, and our friend the Mercury, in Pittsburgh, reiterates the assertion, that the devil has been caught and committed to jail in York county, Pa. He was taken in the fact of attempting to rob an honest country gentleman, by a pedlar from New-England; which proves the truth of the long asserted proposition, that "a Yankee is a match for Old Nick at any thing." Truly the devil has got himself into a pretty scrape—as great men often do when they condescend to attend personally to those little jobs which are so much better done by understrappers; as was the case with Ferdinand VII, when he took to quilting petticoats, Sir Francis Burdett, when he lent a hand to Hunt and Cobbett, and a certain editor in Philadelphia, when he undertook a business which he had better have let alone. Such are the effects of hard times! Even the devil himself has turned highwayman, and has fallen from his high estate to be the gloomy tenant of a loathsome dungeon! We presume that, besides the above offence, he will be indicted as accessory, before the fact, in all the crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the county where he is confined. In this case it will go very hard with him. It will be difficult, it is true, to bring testimony of any overt act tending to criminate him as having 'moved and instigated' the offences alluded to—but the jury will not be nice when so notorious an offender is under trial. He will, no doubt, make a stout defence, and resort to all those quibbles of which he is reported to be the father—challenge the jury, perhaps, as not being *de vicineto* (of the neighbourhood), and demand a *tales de medietate linguæ.* But we hope the court will not entertain an objection of this kind; but that the cloven-footed gentleman will be brought to the gallows, which he has so long richly deserved. He should be closely confined—but, at the same time that every care is used to prevent his escape, we trust that no unnecessary rigour will be used, which, in this hot weather, might endanger his health; so that he will not only experience the humanity of the laws of a free country, but be brought at last to condign punishment in that public manner, which is alike due to his own enormity, and to the peace and dignity of the commonwealth. Should this desirable event occur, we anticipate the following important political results:—

The British ministry will become more honest, and the radicals more reasonable.

Buonaparte will be set at liberty, and become a respectable country gentleman.

George the Fourth will lose a good friend, and lord Castlereagh a good office.

The Blue Laws of Connecticut will be revised; and it is apprehended that the manufacture of wooden nutmegs and timber clocks will suffer materially.

The Pennsylvania system of electioneering will be changed, and gentlemen who offer as candidates be allowed to possess feelings and character as well as other men.

The sea-serpent will be seen no more—for, if he ever was seen at all, he was nothing more nor less than Lucifer himself.

The Pittsburgh people will be paid by their western debtors—in John H. Piatt's money.

The Choctaw will "paddle his own canoe," the New-Englander "skin his own eels," the Missourians make their own laws, and the Philadelphians mind their own business.

The Missouri convention will not find it necessary to disfranchise old bachelors, as the *angelic* part of the creation will get the ascendancy, and force them all to marry.

The masks and robes of politicians will be torn off; when it is apprehended that *cloven feet* will be so plentifully discovered in every metropolis in the world, as to become quite fashionable.

Wives will cease to have long tongues, and husbands long faces. Some men will lose their long purses, and others their short memories: the long services of some will be forgotten, and others rewarded—and, in congress, there will be more long heads, and fewer long speeches.

Finally, the PRINTER'S DEVIL, being the last of the name, will come into repute, and our subscribers will grow so polite as never to allow him to dun them a second time.

Illinois Gazette.

TALLEYRAND.

At the famous public sitting of the Royal Institute of France, on the 24th of April, 1816, one who was present observes, that particular attention was excited, by the remarkable appearance of a person on the first row of the academical benches. The countenance of this person was calm and still as sleeping infancy; his folded hands and closing eyes seemed not to belong to the place he occupied.—"That," said a French gentleman, "that is Monsieur Talleyrand; but never was a face less a barometer."

I have since, says the same writer, frequently seen this celebrated personage at court, upon other public occasions, in the bustle of processions, at the nuptial pomp of royalty, under the holy dome of Notre-Dame, at the deepest tragedy, at the liveliest comedy, amidst the solemnity of the royal chapel, and the revelry of the feasting court;—but I saw him always the same; cold, motionless; not abstracted, but unoccupied; not absent, but unmoved;—no taint varying the colourless hue of his complexion, no expression marking its character on his passive countenance. His figure seemed the shell of a human frame despoiled of its organic arrangements, or, if the heart beat, or the brain vibrated, no power of penetration could reach the recesses of the one, or guess at the workings of the other. From the mind of this man the world seemed contemptuously shut; and if this most impassable form and face indicated character or opinion, one would have thought, at the first glance, that is surely the being who has said, "speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts." It seemed as if the intimacy of love, the confidence of friendship, the community of counsel, could never draw the mind to that countenance, which amidst all the vicissitudes, versatility, changes and contrasts in the life of its owner, had been "a book, in which men read *strange things.*"—It was, indeed, a book, written in a dead language. *Lady Morgan.*

FRENCH HUMOUR.

There is, among the lower classes of the French, a species of native humour, which, quaint and simple, occasionally furnishes little comic scenes of an almost dramatic effect, in their daily intercourse. I remember (says a late traveller) seeing an old driver of a one-horse carriage indulge his humorous disposition, at the expense of the solemnity of the stately keeper of the gate of St. Denis, with an accompanying grimace and posture quite indescribable. He was driving his little vehicle carelessly along, singing a kind of humorous ballad to a group of pleasant girls, whom he was conveying to Paris.—"Your passport," demanded the gate keeper, a tall, stately looking, military man, with only one leg. The old drivery without stopping his vehicle, stared him for a moment full in the face;—then without a word of reply, recommenced his song, and continued driving on. The gate-keeper, furious at this want of respect to the dignity of his office, seized the reins of the sorry horse, with a volley of imprecations, finishing his anathemas with "Your passport, or you do not pass here." "What, the devil! I shall not pass?" repeated the driver, starting from his seat in a pretended passion; "a passport for my four girls? must we pay toll for such wares as these? are girls prohibited articles?—I know what you mean—not I. Hold sir! what would you do with these four girls!" The rage and impatience of the keeper of the gate of St. Dennis was now at its height, when the old driver, having indulged his humour, showed his passport, and coolly taking up the thread of his song, drove on, to the great relief and amusement of his four girls.

AVARICE.

Dr. King, in his memoirs, speaking of avarice, says: "My lord Hardwick, the late lord chancellor, who is said to be worth 800,000*l.* sets the same value on half a crown now as he did when he was only worth 100*l.* The duke of Marlborough, when in the last stage of life and very infirm, would walk from the public rooms at Bath to his lodgings, in a cold dark night, to save his chair hire. Sir James Louther, after changing a piece of silver in George's Coffee-house, and paying two pence for his dish of coffee, a few days afterwards returned to the same Coffee-house to acquaint the woman that kept it that she had given him a bad halfpenny, and demanded one in exchange for it. Sir Thomas Colby died intestate, and left more than 200,000*l.* which was shared among five or six day labourers, his nearest relations. He killed himself by rising in the night, when in a profuse sweat, to look for the key of the cellar, which he had inadvertently left on a table in his parlour. Crassus, who had a yearly revenue sufficient to maintain a large army, perished, together with his son, in endeavouring to add to his store by plundering a harmless nation.

ANECDOTES.

A clergyman-farmer in New-England had two things to do at once; rye to thresh out, and a sermon to write. To accomplish both at the same time being inconvenient, he hired men to work by the day in his barn; while, at no great distance from them, he wrought in his study. Theology and threshing being both in his head, he could not help checking the course of his pen now and then to listen to the sound of the flail. Imagine his astonishment and consternation when he heard it (I mean the flail) singing very distinctly, but in exceeding long metre, "by-the-day; by-the-day;" and, after a rest or two, "by-the-day;"—then would come a long pause, and after it another stave of the same song.

The parson left his sermon, an' bargained with his labourers by the job. He had not time to seat himself at his desk again, before the flail began *in Allegro*, "By the job, job, job, the job, the job, the job, job, job,"—and the racket in the barn forced him to retreat from his study, and finish the sermon at a neighbouring house.

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When the present marquis of B. came to the title, he was very anxious to preserve the game upon his estate, and desired that none of his tenants should keep sporting dogs. One of them, who had a favourite of that description, being unwilling to part with him, attempted to retain him by a metamorphose of his appearance. Some time afterwards, a gentleman seeing this animal following a man driving a team, enquired to whom it belonged? "To farmer ****," said the fellow. "Of what breed is he?" "Why sur, he *was* a grey-hound, but measter cut his ears and tail off, and made a mastiff on um."

REMARK.

A man endowed with great perfections, without good breeding, is like one who has a pocket full of gold, but always wants change for ordinary occasions.